

**REMARKS**

**Claim Rejections:**

Claims 1-8 are all of the claims pending in the present application and currently all of the claims stand corrected.

***35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejection – Claims 1-8:***

Claims 1-8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Publication No. 2003-0179772 to Niklasson in view of U.S. Publication No. 2003-016537 to Hirsch et al. In view of the following discussion, Applicant respectfully traverses the above rejection.

As an initial matter, the Examiner now admits that Niklasson fails to disclose the network elements communicating with an Operation and Maintenance Center of the network. However, the Examiner now relies on Hirsch to disclose this aspect of the claimed invention, and submits that it would have been obvious to combine these references.

As indicated previously, Niklasson discloses a system and method for exchanging information between different communication networks. Specifically, as shown in Figure 1, Niklasson allows a mobile telephone network 1 to communicate with a fixed network 2 or the internet 3, via the system 700. The system includes some data transmission units 310, 320, and 330, routers 410 and 420, a data unit 510 and a computer 610.

The Niklasson system receives information from one of the communication networks (i.e. the internet 3) and converts the data to into a system internal format (for the system 700). The converted data is transmitted to a service processing unit, in which the data is processed, and

then the data is converted into a format for the target network (i.e. the mobile network 1) and transmitted to the network. See Paragraphs 0011, 0012.

Thus, the system 700 is used to allow one network (the mobile network 1) to communicate with another network (the internet 3), by converting the data from any one of the networks into a system internal data format, and then into the format to be transmitted to the receiving network.

However, as Applicant has argued previously, the present invention is directed to communication internal within a cellular or mobile communication system, which is contrary to the teachings of Niklasson.

The Examiner alleges that this deficiency is cured by Hirsch and that it would have been obvious to combine Hirsch with Niklasson. Applicant disagrees with the Examiner.

First, even if it would have been obvious to combine these references (which Applicant does not admit) the combination would not result in the claimed invention. Specifically, because Niklasson is only directed to network-to-network communication, Applicant submits that the combination of these references would not teach a skilled artisan to use the Niklasson communication methods within a single network. In fact, there is no teaching at all that such a communication methodology would work within a network, as opposed to network-to-network communication, to which Niklasson is directed.

Therefore, even if the references were combined as suggested, a skilled artisan would not obtain the claimed invention, because neither of the references appear to teach the claimed intra-network communications as claimed. Stated differently, the mere fact that Hirsch teaches some of the claimed network components does not mean that skilled artisan would have these network

components communicate as claimed based on the network-to-network communications of Niklasson.

Secondly, Applicant submits that contrary to the assertions by the Examiner, it would not have been obvious to combine the references as suggested by the Examiner. Namely, there is no teaching or suggestion, in either of the references, that the network structure of Hirsch would function in the network-to-network communication structure of Niklasson.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the above references as suggested by the Examiner, and even if one combined the references as suggested the resultant combination would fail to disclose, teach or suggest each and every feature of the claimed invention. Therefore, Applicant submits that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to the claimed invention, as required under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Accordingly, Applicant hereby requests the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the above 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of the claims.

**Conclusion:**

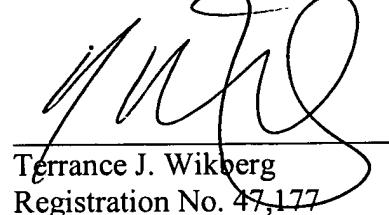
In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

RESPONSE UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.116  
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The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T.J. Wikberg". It is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial 'T' and 'J'.

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